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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 30, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 62
Humidity " 62 " 59

March 30, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 66
Humidity " 64 " 75

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.16.

7624 日八初月

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RENEWED GERMAN RETREAT.

Evacuation of St. Quentin.

London, March 29.

A telegram from Paris states that the Germans have evacuated St. Quentin, and are burning villages for miles behind their present line, this indicating a renewal of the retreat.

[St. Quentin is an important town in the Department of Aisne, on the Somme, and is situated 95 miles north-east of Paris and 23 miles south of Cambrai. It is the centre of big cotton industries. In 1871, the Germans here routed the Army of General Faidherbe.]

Enemy Preparing to Retreat in Belgium.

London, March 29.

According to a Belgian source, the Germans are destroying the country in the vicinity of Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ghent, implying a retirement there also.

German Barbarism Inspires Allies to Fresh Vigour.

London, March 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has written to General Nivelle, sympathising with the sufferings of the French on account of the barbarous German devastation.

General Nivelle replied expressing thanks for British succour, and declaring that the spectacle of barbarism will inspire the Anglo French forces with fresh vigour to continue the punishment of the enemy.

A New British Push.

London, March 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on March 29, the enemy continues energetically to resist attacks on the northern part of his new line.

The Germans manifestly regard Croisilles as of great technical importance and are strongly defending it, but they are hard pressed and are suffering heavy casualties.

They have also suffered badly in the capture of Neuville Bourjonval eight miles east-south-east of Bapaume.

Our casualties were light at both places, owing to the good cover, enabling us to capture many machine-guns.

Further south our outposts hold the Etroillers, Vaux and Ville Evreque line. Our advance here thus forms a wedge, the apex of which is five and a half miles from St. Quentin.

"Everywhere in Contact with the Enemy."

London, March 29.

A French communique states:—There is no change from the Somme to the Aisne.

We are everywhere in contact with the enemy. We captured, south of the Oise, important depots, ammunition and other material.

A brisk attack captured the last portions of trenches which the enemy had still been holding since March 18 in the sectors of Avocourt wood and Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse.

Another Village Captured.

London, March 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—After a sharp fight, we captured the village of Neuville Bourjonval, the enemy losing heavily.

Raiding parties destroyed dog-outs and inflicted casualties on the occupants in the neighbourhoods of Arras, Neuville St. Vaast and Neuve Chapelle.

Two German aeroplanes were driven down and damaged during air-fighting. Three of ours are missing.

The German Version.

London, March 29.

A German official wireless message says:—Our rearwards have advanced north-east of Bapaume. They killed many English, and made prisoner of fifty-five French.

Attacks in Champagne failed with sanguinary losses. We frustrated attacks on a wide front on the left bank of the Meuse.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Ulstermen Resent Colonial Participation.

London, March 29.

It is expected that the Cabinet will announce its new Irish proposals before Easter.

A new pledge is being circulated in Ulster, refusing, *inter alia*, to accept any modification of the agreement of June, 1916, or "any decision of Overseas statesmen in a matter of such vital concern to us, as we do not seek in any wise to interfere with their domestic affairs."

Colonial Ministers Not Eager.

London, March 29.

The Westminster Gazette says the Colonial Ministers are not eager to participate in the attempt to secure an Irish settlement.

PUBLIC KITCHENS AT HOME.

Will the Rich Patronise Them?

London, March 29.

The Ministry of Food is about to establish public kitchens in order to feed 100,000 people daily in South London. It is hoped that the rich will patronise these kitchens.

BRITISH DESTROYER SINKS.

London, March 29.

A British destroyer collided with a steamer and sank. There was one fatality.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

A BIG SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

Over 900 Prisoners Taken.

London, March 29.

An official announcement from Egypt states:—We advanced fifteen miles from Rafa to Wadi Ghuzza, five miles to the south of Gaza, for the purpose of covering the construction of a railway, and heavily engaged 20,000 of the enemy in this neighbourhood on Monday and Tuesday.

We inflicted heavy losses, taking 900 prisoners, including the General Commanding and Staff of the 53rd Turkish Division, as well as four Austrian officers. We also captured two Austrian howitzers.

All the troops behaved splendidly, especially the Welsh, Kent, Sussex, Hereford, Middlesex and Surrey Regiments, the Anzac mounted troops and the Yeomanry.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Political Reform Urged.

London, March 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, is expected to speak in the Reichstag to-day on the subject of political reform, which the German Press is now more boldly discussing.

Vorwarts demands franchise reform immediately, and declares that it is insufficient to ask the troops to defend the Fatherlands but "the Fatherland is already reformed, for the citizens are enjoying equal rights." It insists that the Poles shall be given the same guarantees of freedom as those guaranteed by the Russian democracy.

The Polish Question.

London, March 29.

During a debate in the Prussian Upper Chamber on the Budget, Prince Radziwill said the Polish policy must be changed.

Herr von Breitenbach, Minister of Public Works, said the Government was considering the abolition of the Expropriation Law and the granting of facilities for the use of the Polish language.

MEDICAL UNFITS TO BE RE-EXAMINED.

A Million Men Affected.

London, March 29.

A Government Bill has been issued enabling the medical re-examination of all men of military age previously medically rejected or discharged from the Forces. It is estimated that a million men are affected.

An Absolute Necessity.

London, March 29.

In the House of Commons, in moving the second reading of the Bill enabling the medical re-examination of men rejected or discharged, Mr. Bonar Law said this was an absolute necessity, in view of the military situation. Owing to submarineism preventing men from being taken from agriculture and shipbuilding, the recruits obtained at the beginning of the year were 100,000 less than was expected. The shortage had been made up to a considerable extent by measures such as the employment of unfit and of women behind the lines, but further steps were necessary. He estimated that the Bill would produce 100,000 recruits in three months.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that a similar Bill had been passed in France. The shortage of recruits was less disastrous than it might have been, because the 1917 casualties so far had been less than was anticipated. But the time of great fighting, with terrible losses, faced us and the whole value of the present campaign might depend on our ability to drive it home with any success. A shortage of recruits might make the difference between a decisive and an indecisive victory.

RECRUITING IN AMERICA.

Suggested Despatch of Army to Europe.

London, March 29.

According to a message from New York, British recruiting methods have been adopted there. Posters are much in evidence, parades are being held, and recruiting tents are erected in the public squares.

The Cabinet has discussed a proposal to despatch immediately a sentimental Army of 10,000 Regulars to plant the American flag on the Western Front.

THE MOVE AGAINST ITALY.

Large Austro-German Forces on the Way.

London, March 29.

A telegram from Vevay states that large Austro-German forces are marching from Vorarlberg towards Italy.

COLLIER V. SUBMARINE.

Successful Fight Against U-Boat.

London, March 29.

Lord Brassey, speaking at the Institution of Naval Architects, told the story of how a Cardiff collier armed with a 3-pounder gun fought a submarine for an hour and a half, drove it off, and rescued Rouan.

ITALY AND SUBMARINISM.

London, March 29.

An Italian naval communique states that for the week ending March 25, 517 merchantmen, of 453,870 tons entered, and 489 vessels, of 375,580 tons, left Italian ports. Four Italian steamers, each under 2,000 tons, and one sailing vessel, over 100 tons, were sunk. One vessel which was attacked escaped.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

TRANSPORT STRIKES A MINE.

Splendid Behaviour of Troops in Face of Death.

London, March 29.

The Press Bureau announces that the transport Tyndareus, with a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment on board, struck a mine on March 9 off Cape Agulhas, in a strong south-easterly gale. She began to settle after the explosion, her propellers showing.

The men paraded in perfect order, the roll was called, and the order to stand easy given. The whole battalion then sang.

Two steamers were dispatched to the rescue and arrived in half an hour. Although they were faced with the probability of imminent death, the troops maintained the same steadfast courage and discipline.

The incident occurred in the vicinity where the Birkenhead was lost. Thanks to the devotion and perseverance of the captain, officers and engineers, the ship was saved. She reached Simonstown under her own steam with two holds flooded and another leaking. The troops were landed by steamers.

The King has expressed his deep admiration of all ranks in upholding the Birkenhead's cherished tradition.

Press Eulogies.

Later.

The story of the Tyndareus has been published and is the theme of leading articles, eulogising the bravery of the men of the Middlesex Regiment and the seamanship of the officers.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN BERLIN.

Visit Connected with Peace Proposals.

London, March 29.

It is reported from Switzerland that the visit of the Austrian Emperor to Berlin is connected with new peace proposals.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Frutless Enemy Attacks.

London, March 29.

A Russian official wireless message says:—The enemy attacked north-west of Stanislavov, but was repulsed. He was also repulsed south-west of Bzestany.

Our counter-attacks south of the rivers Ousta and Tchabanioch were unsuccessful.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN BAVARIA.

Open Fear of British Pressure.

London, March 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Bern, Herr Breitreich, speaking in the Bavarian Diet, concluded with a most gloomy picture on the food situation, declaring:—"We must endure, otherwise the British will squeeze the blood out of our finger-nails."

GENERAL SMUTS ENTERTAINED.

Food Controller's Order Respected.

London, March 29.

General Smuts was the guest of the Benchers of Gray's Inn last night at a dinner which was served in accordance with the requirements of the Food Controller, there being no potatoes. Those invited to meet General Smuts included the Lord Chancellor, Viscount French, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, General Sir William Robertson, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Edward Carson, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Derby, Lord Salisbury and Lord Reading.

UNREST IN SPAIN.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

London, March 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain.

Apparently the Spanish censorship has suppressed previous explanatory telegrams.

A Serious Situation.

Later.

Earlier telegrams from Madrid indicate a serious economic and political situation.

The Minister of Commerce has stated that the movement of shipping has almost ceased, exports have fallen to a minimum, and the import of coal has ceased.

The Government has issued a proclamation denouncing as seditious an appeal to the people, the signatories to which have been imprisoned. The discussion thereof is forbidden.

The text of the appeal has not yet been received in London.

THE ARGENTINE PROHIBITION.

London, March 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says it is understood that the Argentine prohibition of the export of grain does not apply to grain already purchased or loading.

It is pointed out that the Allies have concluded the bulk of their purchases in North America, Australia and India.

BARROW STRIKERS OBEDIENT.

London, March 29.

The Barrow strikers have voted by 2,838 votes to 218 against resuming work on the Government's terms.

REFLOATED AFTER TEN YEARS.

London, March 29.

It is announced that the German liner *Sesostis*, which was stranded off Guatemala in 1907, has just been refloated by an expedition from Vancouver.

(Continued on page 8).

LUK WING-TING.

Why Did He Visit Hongkong?

Says the Peking Daily News of March 21:—

The Vice-President, General Fung Kuo-cheong, has telegraphically reported to the Government that General Luk Wing-ting, Military Governor of the province of Kwangtung, reached Nanking on 19th instant, and left that place yesterday for Peking. If General Luk does not break his journey at any point along the Tientsin-Peking Railway, he will reach Peking this evening.

Referring to the visit paid by General Luk Wing-ting to Hongkong prior to his departure for the North, our own correspondent from Kwangchow on the 13th instant writes:—

There are two principal reasons for General Luk to pay a visit to Hongkong before his departure for Peking. First he desires to cultivate the friendship of merchants there; and secondly his visit has some political significance. It will be remembered that when General Chen Ping-kwan, Tachun of Kwangsi, arrived at Canton, his first act was to pay a visit to Mr. Cheung Ming-oh in Hongkong, and to bring him back to Canton. The people wondered why Mr. Cheung had come back to a place where he formerly was unwelcome, but they did not know the true nature of the visit.

It has been the earnest desire of General Luk to retire from this province, where he was compelled to take up the post of Tachun against his wish. Hence he has all the time been seeking a substitute. He has several times tried to recommend General Tang to be his successor, but Tang's seniority is not sufficient for so responsible a post. He has now thought of recommending General Chen Ping-kwan to take his place, and General Tang to take the post of Tachun of Kwangsi.

Lately, Mr. Chen Hing-lan has tendered his resignation as Shen-chang of Kwangtung. General Luk tried to ascertain the opinion of the people as to whether they would accept Mr. Cheung Ming-oh, but on account of his past failures and blunders, the people flatly refused. Thus his projects were again frustrated. However, the reason which has caused General Luk to think of retirement is the want of funds. He has been exceedingly anxious to obtain an assistant who can raise funds to meet the military expenditure of the province.

Since the removal of gambling prohibition, people in the province have lost their usual occupations, and it is hoped that when the General arrives at Peking, satisfactory means will be arranged to raise funds in order to enable him to re-enforce the prohibition and to ameliorate the condition of the people. In Hongkong all the former officials, such as Liang Shih-yi, Li Chen, Cheung Ming-oh, Chen Wan-tung, Li Kuo-chih, Tseng Yang and others looked to him and prepared all sorts of entertainments for him, thinking that he would be allotted a seat in the Cabinet, which had shown all signs of dissolution.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Clark's Circus, Kowloon.—

9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema.—

9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

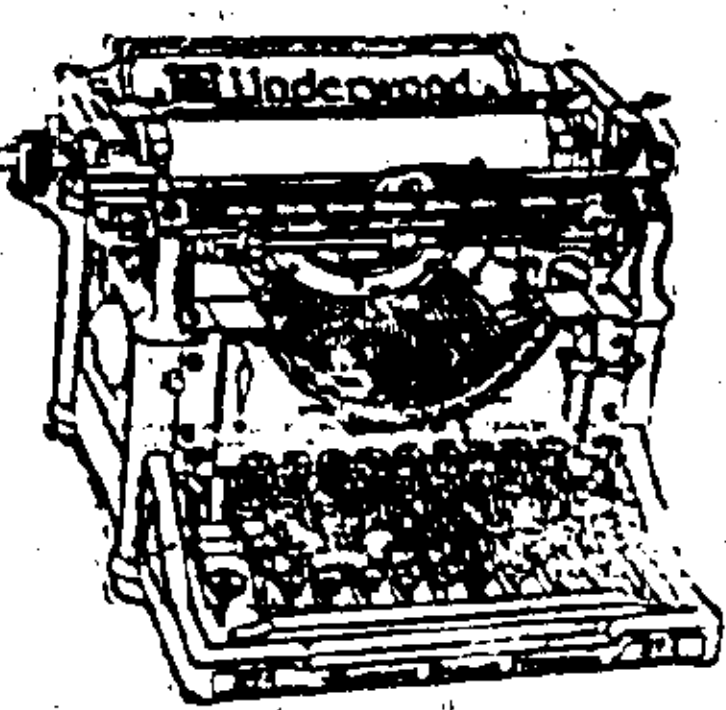
New Hongkong Cinema.—

9.15 p.m.

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FIRE at Current Rates.
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Agents.

Yorkshire

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breath when a SINGLE dose of

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will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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in Literature, has been a teacher
in the Chinese language for many years.
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to read Chinese characters, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
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Comprodon, Haiphong Road.
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our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pie. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in
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materials. May be charged a thousand times without
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accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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GENERAL NEWS.

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announcement that the Straits
Settlements six per cent. War
Loan has now subscriptions
exceeding 12 1/2 million dollars.
This is getting on for a million
and a half pounds, a creditable
advance on the subscription
at the beginning, but capable of
being bettered, as no doubt it
will be, when money comes in
and is available for investment.

No More Chinese Money for
Hans.

A report regarding German funds
states that the Shui Wu Chu has
instructed the Inspector-General
of Customs to suspend the fol-
lowing payments to the Deutsch
Asiatische Bank:—1.—Interest
on loans issued by German capi-
talists amounting to \$75,000 per
month. 2.—Boxer indemnity,
amounting to 1,247,510 Marks
per month. The Ministry of
Communications have received
orders to suspend the following
payments:—1.—Interest on
Tientsin-Peking Railway Loan
amounting to \$252,000 per an-
num. 2.—Interest on Hukwang
Railway Loan amounting to
\$2,400,000 per annum.

Von Hintze's Message to China.

The German Ambassador's
farewell to China is as follows:—
Our work, in the honour, and for
the benefit of our country, has
been, temporarily, brought to a
standstill by an explosion of the
world-wide political hurricane.
Unprotected as we are, we are an-
ticipating, without anger or
hatred, but with happy foresight,
the day that will come later on.
Our Emperor, our country and
conscience are the judge of
the sacrifices we have suffered,
and also of the gifts that the
genius of our race has offered
to this country. May the Almighty
God, on whose altar we place the
laurels of our victories, and from
whose bosom we create new
strength and perseverance, take
all the Germans in China under
His protection.

Japanese Officer Decorated by
M. Poincare.

Lieutenant-Commander Isobe,
a flying officer on the reserve
list of the Japanese Navy, who
was wounded by a fall near
Verdun on March 10, has been
awarded a decoration by President
Poincare, according to an official
despatch received by the Tokyo
Navy Office from the Naval
Attache at Paris on March
15. Commander Isobe fell from a
height of about 250
ft. near Verdun, receiving
severe injuries on the head
and face. He will recover. The
despatch from Paris did not men-
tion the kind of decoration given.
Baron Shigeno, another Japanese
aviator, who is serving in the
French army, left Paris for the
battlefield where Lieutenant
Commander Isobe was wounded to
see his condition there. A
despatch to the Tokyo Asahi
reported that Lieutenant Com-
mander Isobe in a fight recently
brought down an enemy machine.

Obviously!

Delhi, March 7.—The National
War Savings Committee in
England has drawn attention to
the fact that several commercial
firms, for the purpose of in-
creasing their sales, have made
offers to charity organizations to
the effect that they are prepared
to pay over to such charities part
of their takings of money during
special sales. These offers are
obviously made with the object of
attracting the general public to
purchase goods from the
firms in question. The
committee point out that in order
to bring the war to a successful
conclusion, it is absolutely essen-
tial that all unnecessary expen-
diture should cease, and that all
available capital and labour
should be placed at the disposal
of the State to assist in conducting
the war. Unnecessary purchases
naturally diminish the available
resources of the country, and any
scheme therefore which tends to
the same of charity to act as an
incentive to unnecessary expen-
diture is not in the interests of the
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. Puccio and children have the honour to present their heartfelt thanks to the Government Officials, the Consular Body and the numerous friends who kindly attended the funeral of the late Mr. Anibal Puccio, Consul for Peru, and also those persons who sent floral tributes. Mr. Jose C. de Obaldia, Consul for Panama, Acting Consul for Brazil and Guatemala, who had the honour of representing Mr. Puccio's family throughout the ceremony, begs to associate himself with them in their grateful expression. Hong Kong, 30th March, 1917.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917.

GERMANY FEELING THE PINCH.

At a moment when the decisive phase of the war is known to have been entered upon, and when our arch enemy is being badly punished in the field of battle, thoughts naturally turn to internal conditions in Germany. Though the announcement comes rather late in the day, the declaration of Lord Robert Cecil, that the tightening of the blockade has resulted in the complete cessation of overseas importations into enemy countries, carries with it a grim truth for Germany. Except in so far as she is able to obtain products from adjacent neutral countries (which are already themselves feeling the pinch of war conditions), Germany is now totally isolated from the outside world, and, in view of that fact, there is every reason for accepting the British Blockade Minister's statement when he says there is the greatest shortage of food in the Fatherland to-day.

Hitherto, besides the production within her own borders, Germany has been able to count upon limited supplies from neutral nations, as well as upon the produce from occupied territories, with which to feed her populace and her armies in the field. But, in regard to the former, circumstances are daily lessening the assistance obtained from our enemy's neighbours, and, as Lord Robert Cecil has shown in the case of Norway, there is a probability that exports to Germany can be wholly stopped if we can only come to agreement with neutrals on a *quid pro quo* basis. Nor must the effect of the retreat in the West be overlooked. From the early days of the war, the Germans have been in the occupation of some of the most fertile parts of France, but to-day they are being gradually pushed out of this territory, and their abandonment of many miles of richly-cultivated land naturally deprives them of a most valuable source of food supplies. Taking all the factors into consideration, therefore, the only possible conclusion which can be arrived at is that with the passing of every day Germany is more and more finding it difficult to feed her population. We see, in fact, from Home papers just to hand, that the Press of the Fatherland is beginning to reveal the fear of starvation which animates the people. One paper, in the course of an article which has been widely circulated, speaks of the ravages of various bodily diseases which have been overcome, and then goes on to refer to "a new war disease, for which so far no remedy has been found." That disease, it remarks, is "first a fear of starvation, out of which arises a sort of psychological hunger of fear." Then the journal goes a step further, in condemning those who write of home troubles to the troops at the front, admitting that "in thousands of letters, mostly written by women, the writers speak of nothing else but the fear of ultimate starvation," and adding that those who write thus commit a great wrong against all: "They will not starve. This has been provided against. So down with the contagious psychology of fear hunger!"

That comments such as we have quoted should be allowed to be circulated in a censor-ridden country is in itself significant, but far more illuminating is the under-current of dread which characterises the observations—not only of fear among the people, but an anxiety in official circles that the truth of the situation shall get to the ears of the German soldiers and to the outside world. In the frantic assurances to the people one can quite readily detect an over-doing of the protestations, which reflects an obvious desire to conceal the actual facts. We know that England is feeling the shortage of food, in spite of the fact that she has the markets of the world practically at her command. Then how much more must Germany be suffering in her terrible isolation?

"Class Legislation"

In connection with the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's Bill "to protect certain Public Servants from legal proceedings in respect of certain liabilities," Mr. Pollock does not see why equal protection should not be extended to other members of the community who are not public servants. Nor do we. The privilege conferred by the new Bill extends to all Government employees who are receiving \$200, or under, per month; and of course the Government may quite reasonably argue that there are probably next to no British commercial assistants etc. who do receive less than the specified \$200. But what about the Portuguese, and certain sections of those Chinese who are British subjects? We agree that the Sanitary Inspector or the British constable is a mark for the unscrupulous money-lender and is considered fair game by that extortionate individual; and that, in consequence, he has a right to all the protection he can get. But why should not other underpaid British subjects be accorded the same protection? Within the past few years there have been many Summary Court cases in which it has been shown that a Portuguese or Chinese clerk, having fallen on evil days, not necessarily through any real fault of his own, has got into the clutches of the chetty and has paid his debt over and over again, in the form of interest—without materially reducing the principal. Seeing that this man is paying taxes to the Government, it is hard to understand why he should not benefit by the new law equally with his brother or cousin who, instead of being in commercial employ, happens to be a locally engaged Government clerk, interpreter, or what not. Class legislation—we thank Mr. Holyoak for teaching us that word—has had its day, at Home; and to attempt to keep it alive in this Colony is to make us Britishers lose face with the Chinese, Indians and Portuguese. The Bill is unquestionably a good one so far as it goes—but it does not go anything like far enough.

The Lady and the Vote.

In another column we reprint the recommendations of the Electoral Reform Committee; and these, read side by side with yesterday's and to-day's wires, gives us some general notion as to the present Female Suffrage movement in the House. It may be a temporarily politic move on the part of the Premier and of Mr. Asquith to make the war work of British women a stepping stone to the vote, but we still find it hard to believe that the project is at all a safe one. Our women have done gloriously throughout the war; have buckled to and shown that they have other interests and sympathies in the world besides dress and galivanting; in fact they have been, and will continue to be, a huge factor in the winning of the war. But is that a sufficient reason why they should be given the vote? It has yet to be proved that Australia is other than decidedly worse off since the womenfolk were admitted to the polling booths. Not only so, but are we not prepared to profit by America's experiences in that line? In certain of the United States women have been given the vote, and the result is plainly to be seen in the sentimentality of the American outlook, and in the general controlling of public affairs by women. To bring the women out of her home and give her a voice in public affairs is to unfit her for the more important duties of wifehood and motherhood. She cannot be domestic and a politician as well. One might as well take a soldier away from his post for six hours out of the twelve and set him to darn stockings and nurse babies. If he could give the whole of his time to these latter occupations, he might, in course of time, achieve a reasonable proficiency; but he is more badly wanted at his own work. Women, too, might make passable legislators in certain respects, but they could only become so by neglecting their natural and more obvious duties. But we have never yet met a really womanly woman who did not ridicule the idea of Female Suffrage from start to finish.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN A WOMAN REALLY HAS MORE SENSE THAN A MAN, SHE USES SOME OF IT TO CONCEAL THE FACT FROM HIM.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.3/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 17th birthday of H.R.H. Prince Henry.

Limerick Competition.
We are requested to state that entries for the *Police Reserve Gazette* Limerick Competition close to-morrow.

Returned to the Colony.
Captain B. E. Branch, Official Measurer, and Mrs. Branch returned to the Colony from their holiday in the North.

Chinese Films.
Mr. Brodsky, of the China Cinema Company, is passing through the Colony on the way to Peking, where he hopes to secure films of Chinese Parliamentary life.

A Chinese Appointment.
Mr. K. T. Tsang, former Consul General for China in Australia, who has been promoted to a Foreign Office appointment in Peking, left Hongkong for the North yesterday.

Sullivan's Candies.
Mr. L. D. Sullivan, of Shanghai, is now in the Colony introducing Sullivan's candies and after-dinner mints, which have gained a very wide popularity. He hopes to appoint local agents.

The Woman and the Opium.
A woman, who was caught going on board a steamer for Kwangsei yesterday, with four tins of opium in her possession, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and was fined \$40.

Theft of Electric Bulbs.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing two electric light bulbs from the Chinese Theatre, the Sam Hi Yang, valued at \$1.40. Defendant, who had a previous conviction, was sentenced to one month's hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

Good Detective Work.
We understand that, as a result of some smart detective work on the part of the Canton police, Mrs. J. Blake, of the Soldiers' Club, has recovered \$340 out of the \$350 recently stolen from her. The money had been deposited by the thief or thieves in a newspaper shop in Canton.

A Foolish Woman.
A married woman of 12, San Wa Fong, reports to the Police that whilst she was in Queen's Road Central she met a man, who said to her "Come with me; I have a parcel for you." She was taken to a lane near the Hongkong Cinema, and the man said:—"Your child has a skin disease. Let me have your bangles, and I will rub his head with the gold parts." She handed him her bangles, valued at \$20, and the man at once made off with them.

The Old Game.
It has been reported to the Police by a shop coolie, of 325, Queen's Road Central, that he was in Des Voeux Road Central when he was accosted by a man who handed him an envelope said to contain \$800. He was asked to change the money, and he handed the man \$295.78 as security. He went to the money-changer's shop, but it was here found that the parcel only contained waste paper. The man with the security money had in the meantime disappeared.

Pickpocket Caught.
A Chinese was walking along Queen's Road Central, near the Central Market yesterday, when he felt a movement in his pocket and, on turning round, he found another man with his hand in the pocket, and on pulling the hand out it was found to contain \$30 in notes. The pick-pocket was once captured and handed over to a loking. When charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, the man said that the notes fell from the complainant's pocket and that he picked them up and handed them back. He was then accused of stealing them. It was proved that the man had been arrested eight times previously, and he was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

COMPANY REPORT.

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Messrs. B. Monteith Webb and Co. send us the report of the Directors of the above Company, which was presented at the fifteenth annual general meeting of shareholders, held at Shanghai yesterday. It states:—

The Directors have much pleasure in presenting to the shareholders their fifteenth annual report and statement of accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1917.

The Profit and Loss Account, including the balance of Tls. 7,838.24 carried forward from last year, shows a credit balance of Tls. 144,862.55, which amount the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

Pay:
a Dividend of 8 per cent. absorbing...Tls. 32,000.00
a Bonus of Tls. 12.00 per share, absorbing...Tls. 48,000.00
to Reserve Fund for equalisation of Dividends...Tls. 50,000.00
to War Funds (to be distributed at discretion of H. B. M. Consul General)...Tls. 4,000.00
and carry forward to new account, balance of...Tls. 10,862.55
Tls. 144,862.55

Reserve Fund.—Balance as at 29th February, 1916...Tls. 100,000.00
which has been added...Tls. 50,000.00
making a total Reserve of...Tls. 150,000.00

Special Reserve Fund.—Balance as at 29th February, 1916...Tls. 80,000.00
to which has been added...20,000.00
making a total Reserve against risk of bad debts, of Tls. 100,000.00

S.S. Tzeangshah.—Balance as at 29th February, 1916...Tls. 110,000.00
from which has been written off for depreciation...Tls. 10,000.00
leaving a balance of...Tls. 100,000.00

Building.—Balance as at 29th February, 1916...Tls. 20,000.00
from which has been written off for depreciation Tls. 5,000.00
leaving a balance of...Tls. 15,000.00

Land.—Value of Shanghai property as at 29th February, 1916...Tls. 241,661.77
During the year surrender was made of Mow 1.1.4.0. to the S.M. Council, for the Tengyueh Road Extension, against which compensation was received of...Tls. 1,504.80
leaving a balance of...Tls. 240,156.97

Directors.—Mr. H. E. Arnold in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company, retired by rotation, and being eligible offered himself for re-election.
Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

Java Tea Exhibition.
It is learned that an international conference of tea manufacturers will be held in May, 1919, by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies simultaneously with a large tea exhibition at Batavia. The Dutch Colonial Government intends to develop the tea business in that colony. Japan will shortly be invited formally by the Dutch Colonial Government to participate in the exhibition, say Japan papers.

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE.

Some Interesting Local Survivals.

One of the most interesting lectures ever given in the Colony was that given at the Helena May Institute last evening by Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., his subject being "Animal and Plant Survivals and Oddities in the Far East." There was a good attendance, and the remarks of the lecturer, which were of a very understandable nature—the absence of purely technical language assisting—were followed with great interest.

Mr. Crook began by saying that scientists hated curiosity-hunters as much as anybody and did not make a study of peculiarities, but they had realised that in various parts of the world there were survivals of ancient plants and animals, and the study of these was extremely interesting. Many groups of plants and animals had completely died out, and no really satisfactory reason for the dying out had ever been put forward. It was possible to point to some causes, such as the changes in the world's atmosphere, the advent of parasitic plants and animals, the coming of man upon the earth, and others. Having spoken of other theories which had been put forward, the lecturer said he wanted to call their attention to some distinct survivals of the early species found locally, and said that one of the most interesting was the animal known as the King Crab. It did not occur in Europe, and the earliest reference he could find to it was in 1632. He produced a large specimen, and went on to show that it was not really a crab at all, but a sort of water spider or scorpion. It had three eyes and was wonderfully well protected by its shell. Speaking of another animal, a young specimen of which he exhibited, the speaker said that some years ago some articles appeared in the *South China Morning Post* about what was called a "walking fish," one (like that he now had) was on exhibition at the office of the printer and he went to see it. It was not a fish at all, and it was mentioned in the larger works on Zoology. It was an amphibious animal of an extremely ancient species, and was now very rare, the Japanese and Chinese treating it as a food delicacy. He was instrumental in presenting a dead specimen to the Dublin University. Scientists had no knowledge of its young, or its method of breeding.

Mr. Crook next went on to speak of Salamanders, and the famous singing frogs of Japan—much praised by Japanese poets—and exhibited a specimen, which he had tried to make sing without success. Speaking of plants he referred to the "maidenhair tree," which he said was a survival from the very earliest times. It was only found in North China and Japan, and its lineage went back through aeons of time that staggered the imagination. A very small specimen was exhibited. Other plants of interest were referred to and a rare instance of plant mimicry was detailed in most interesting manner.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Crook was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Two German newspapers flourished in the United States when that country was still under British rule. Prior to the War of Independence 225,000 Germans had settled there, mainly in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. During the 19th century German emigrants to the United States totalled 5,009,280, and recent statistics show that the inhabitants for New York comprise 322,343 born in Germany and 761,795 of German parentage. Native Germans constitute very nearly two-thirds of all the foreign-born in Cincinnati, three-fifths in Milwaukee, very nearly three-fifths in Louisville, more than one-half in St. Louis, and very nearly one-half in Baltimore.

Formerly of China.
Mrs. C. E. Molland, of Nanking, announces the marriage of her niece, Kathleen Montgomery Coste, only daughter of the late Wm. Montgomery Coste, Fellow and Bursar of Queen's College, Cambridge, and of Mrs. Wm. Montgomery Coste, of Shanghai, to Mr. J. Hill Waller, of Hongkong and Shanghai.

A sum of \$4,673.70 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, special expenditure, building cocher.

A sum of \$7,040 in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, B. Volunteers, other charges, Volunteer Reserve, capitation grant.

A sum of \$14,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, communications, improvements to roads and bridges.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Officers and other aspirants to honour might like to be reminded that the Sam Browne belt dates from the Afghan War 1878, when it was first worn. Sir William Baresford was with General Sir Sam Browne at the Khyber Pass. The belt was referred to as the "Christmas Tree arrangement", but like the Broderick cap it has weathered many storms, and will probably last as long as swords and cocklefishers in the A.D.O.'s hat are considered soldierlike.

The United States Navy has the distinction of being slightly older than the Republic itself, says the *Chronicle*, for nine months before the actual Declaration of Independence, Congress authorised the construction of two "national" cruisers, and appointed a committee to purchase vessels to form the nucleus of a fleet. Within three months of its appointment this committee got together 14 armed vessels and appointed a personnel of officers, among whom the most notable was Paul Jones. During the war of independence the infant navy captured 800 prizes, but suffered so heavily that by the time peace was declared it had almost ceased to exist. A new start, on a more ambitious scale, was made in 1794.

A 60-year-old sailor was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Saxonian which was torpedoed recently by a German submarine. So many of the younger sailors of our merchant marines are now serving with the Navy that a very large number of the "old stagers" have taken to the sea once again—in many cases after having spent years ashore. The crew of the three-masted schooner Mary Watkinson, which was recently wrecked, contained several men of over 75 years of age. The Lowestoft fishing-boat *Success* has as a "war crew" a skipper of 68, a "boy" of 62, while the ages of the other men are 64, 68, 69, 72 and 75.

Sea piracy is an old problem of the British Empire, remarks the *Chronicle*. Perhaps the most formidable piracy that we have ever destroyed was the pirate empire founded by the rebel Angria on the west coast of India at the beginning of the eighteenth century. For 50 years the power of Angria and his successors grew, until they controlled 120 miles of coast, with a fort at every creek. Not a ship of the East India Company, nor any other ship, could pass the coast except in terror of capture or worse, and the Company was forced to convoy its ships, at a cost of 250,000 a year. The capital of the pirates was at Ghazia, long thought to be impregnable; but suddenly Colonel Olive and Admiral Watson appeared before it, February 12, 1756, bombarded it all day, and on February 13 stormed the fortifications and destroyed the shipping. All the other strongholds of the pirates were surrendered.

Two German newspapers flourished in the United States when that country was still under British rule. Prior to the War of Independence 225,000 Germans had settled there, mainly in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. During the 19th century German emigrants to the United States totalled 5,009,280, and recent statistics show that the inhabitants for New York comprise 322,343 born in Germany and 761,795 of German parentage. Native Germans constitute very nearly two-thirds of all the foreign-born in Cincinnati, three-fifths in Milwaukee, very nearly three-fifths in Louisville, more than one-half in St. Louis, and very nearly one-half in Baltimore.

FAMOUS TENOR IN HONGKONG.



M. Paul Dufault.

M. Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor, arrived in Hongkong yesterday, accompanied by Miss Pauline Bndley, an Australian soprano, and Mr. Ernest Empson, pianist. Mr. Dufault is now en route to America, after an eight-month tour of Australia and New Zealand, where he is said, despite the war, to have broken all previous concert records for box-office receipts and attendance. Mr. Dufault is also accompanied by his manager, Mr. Frederic Shipman, the New York impresario. A brief season of three concerts will be given at the Theatre Royal next week.

COMPANY MEETING.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited.

(VERBATIM.)

The thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the China Sugar Refining Company Limited was held at the offices of the General Agents, Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., to-day at noon. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, president and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. H. P. White and Mr. A. O. Lang (Consulting Committee), Mr. O. W. Beswick (Secretary), and Messrs. P. C. Potts, Ho Fook, Ho Cheung Shai, G. M. Shaw, Choo Po Sien, F. M. P. de Gracia, L. A. P. Leite, J. Patterson, C. S. Remedios, J. S. Dobie, H. P. Whitehead, J. W. Kew (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—As there is a quorum present I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts with the auditors' certificate attached, having been in your hands for the past week or two, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

It is with great pleasure that the General Agents and Consulting Committee again find themselves in a position to present a satisfactory account and able to pay a reasonable dividend to shareholders.

Our trade with China has been most disappointing throughout the year, due to the political unrest in the spring and summer, and financial stringency during the closing months of the year which has entailed a heavy burden of interest and charges on the stocks held at our various agencies. It was fortunate, however, that we were able to find satisfactory markets for our sugars in India and other outlets.

During the past year we have made good progress with our repairs and renewal policy, and I may say that considerable sums have been spent in this connection and charged to Working Account, in addition to the allocation from profits for this purpose. We feel sure that the wisdom of this course, and also that of writing down our unproductive property at Swatow, will commend itself to shareholders.

As you are doubtless aware, the European war has brought about most striking changes in the sugar trade throughout the world. The elimination of European beet sugar from many markets has caused a great increase in the

values of all cane sugars, and the enormous advance in freight, coal, and other items incidental to the production of refined sugar have driven prices to very high levels. It is therefore only to be expected that a cessation of hostilities will witness a reaction in values and conditions, and it is therefore necessary for us to prepare ourselves accordingly and adopt a cautious policy. The past two years' successful working, however, have fortunately enabled us to strengthen the position of the Company and equip ourselves to maintain our position in the trade.

We trust the shareholders will approve the General Agent's and Consulting Committee's recommendation of the grant of \$15,000 bonus to the refinery staff, which is well deserved, and also the Company's contribution of \$2,500 to the Hongkong War Charities. Before I put the resolution adopting the report and accounts to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask. As there are no questions, I will now propose that the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a dividend of \$12 per share, and the payment of a bonus of \$15,000 to the staff, be adopted and passed.

Mr. Maitland:—I have very much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—I will now put the resolution to the meeting as proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Maitland. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Kew:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to propose that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. A. O. Lang be re-elected as Consulting Committee of the Company.

Mr. Ho Fook:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Kew and seconded by Mr. Ho Fook that Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. A. O. Lang be re-elected as Consulting Committee for this year. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of auditors.

Mr. Lo Cheung-shai:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to propose that Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. E. Lowe, F.C.A., be re-elected auditors of the Company at a remuneration of \$500 per annum.

Mr. Potts:—I beg to second that proposition.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Lo Cheung-shai

A MAIL MATTER.

Shipping Company's Failure to Notify Post Office.

A case affecting the despatch of the Haiphong mails was heard by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when the assistant manager of the Un Sing Fat, shipowners, was charged with failing to notify the Post Office authorities of an alteration in the sailing time of the s.s. Haldie on March 25.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Acting Postmaster General, appeared to prosecute, and said the defendant was charged with failing to notify the Post Office first of the change. The Captain or Chief Officer was informed first, and that was an entirely wrong procedure. He believed that the defendant firm had chartered the vessel. The ship was due to leave at 8 a.m. on March 25, and the Haiphong mail closed as usual on Saturday at 7 p.m. It was sent to the s.s. Haldie in charge of the Post Office launch officer, but upon arrival at the boat he was informed that the boat was not sailing as intended, and was not going to Haiphong in any case. That proved that someone on board had been informed before the Post Office. The authorities were not informed until 12 hours later. The mail had to go by another steamer.

Defendant admitted the offence and said that he only made up his mind on March 24 to send the ship to Saigon instead of to Haiphong. He was under the impression that the Post Office closed at 5 p.m. Mr. Hamilton pointed out that defendant could have sent a chit or telephoned. The officials were always in the office until 6.30 p.m., and the Superintendent of Mails lived on the premises and could be reached by telephone, or by the rear entrance of the premises.

His Worship said that if defendant had telephoned to the Post Office it would have saved a lot of trouble.

Mr. Hamilton said that that might appear to be a trivial matter, but if the Post Office were not notified first, all postal business would become a force.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50, pointing out that defendant was liable to a fine of \$500.

THE NATIONAL MISSION.

Statement of Hongkong Accounts.

We have received from the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, a statement of accounts in connection with the recent National Mission in Hongkong. This has been audited by Mr. W. L. Paterson, and shows that a sum of \$1,899 was received in donations, which was utilised as follows:—Bishop Norris' expenses, \$225; rent of City Hall and lights, \$49.50; telegrams, \$28.67; printing, \$408.70; stationery, \$73.50; advertisements, \$187.75; cost of express, \$7.50; hire of chairs, \$4.10; postage and stamps, \$54.40; coolie hire and petty expenses, \$25.40; remittance to Bishop Norris, \$500; amount paid to Hon. Treasurer of St. John's Cathedral for Church Expenses Fund, \$154.48.

We understand that the sum of \$500 voted to Bishop Norris is being utilised by him in connection with the Cathedral in Peking, probably in lighting the edifice with electricity instead of with oil lamps.

The Bank of China, Chenutu, March 21.—The Chenutu Branch of the Bank of China has opened its doors, but it is explained that the Bank in 1916 lent \$8,000,000 to the Government and is therefore unable in the meantime to cash notes.

and seconded by Mr. Potts that Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. A. E. Lowe be re-elected auditors of the Company at a remuneration of \$500 each. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business gentlemen; dividend warrants will be available at this office to-morrow morning.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS

and BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs

state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.

Tuesday, April 3.—8 p.m. First

Aid Lecture by Surgeon S. F. Lee;

9 p.m. Company and Stretcher

Drill.

Thursday April 5.—8 p.m.

Bandage Practice; Lee Corp.

Wei Kan will take charge; 9 p.m.

Company and Stretcher Drill.

Saiyingsun Division.

Sunday, April 1.—Members

warned will parade with the

Hongkong Volunteer Reserves

on Sunday. Fall in on the

Cricket Ground at 8.15 a.m.

Dress:—Helmets, shorts, puttees,

haversacks (fitted), waterbottles

(filled), greatcoats (rolled).

Stretchers to be provided. Rations

should be carried in haversacks.

Victoria Division.

Tuesday, April 3.—5.15 p.m.

Stretcher Drill. Dress:—Helmets,

shorts, puttees.

Promotions.

The following promotions are

made, subject to confirmation by

Major General J. O. Dillon, Chief

Commissioner:—M. K. Lo, Divisional

Secretary, to be Divisional

Secretary and Sergeant; Lee

Corpl. Kong Kifai to be Corporal.

A YEAR'S WORKING.

Gula-Kelumpang Rubber Estate

Figures.

The following abbreviated summary of the year's working of the Gula-Kelumpang Rubber Estates, Limited, has been received by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, the Colonial Register for the Company:—

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss A/C, £90,887 15s. 10d.

Placed to Reserve Fund, £10,000 0s. 0d.

Carried Forward, £18,804 13s. 8d.

Final Dividend, less tax at 4/6 in the £, 2/- per share.

Average price obtained for rubber, 2/5.

All-in cost, 11.203.

1917 Estimate:—Rubber, 1,370,000 lbs., Ccants, 2,900,000 nats.

Forward sales:—259½ tons rubber at 2/5.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, ill-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Bilton, 127 Feet, FURNISHED, for about 3 months from June. For particulars, Apply to THORSEN & CO., Queen's Buildings.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"van WAERWICK."

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 6th April, 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th April, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LLOYD

Agents, Hongkong, 30th March, 1916.

TO END SCIATICA

seems too good to be true, doesn't it? It is good to be sure, but it's true TOO. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM soothes the stinging, biting nerves brings instant relief to pain and aches. It is a little in your hand and rub in where the pain is. The pain is there no more. Many thousands of sufferers have already traced the path in using this miraculous remedy. To-day they boast about their good health and freedom from pain. You will be able to boast yourself. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will do the work.

Sold at 1/- per bottle. Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SPLENDID VALUE IN ENGLISH MADE

FOOTWEAR.

Our Boots and Shoes are carefully made throughout of fine materials, will stand hard wear, while permanently retaining their shape.

NEW STOCK IN BLACK AND BROWN JUST RECEIVED.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists, 18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF HIGH-CLASS

KNITTED NECKWEAR.

These are hand-made and of a dependable quality, gentlemen who prefer this kind of neckwear should not miss this opportunity.

SEE WINDOW

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS

AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE. THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LIMITED.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1332.

THE TOP NOTCH SCOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH.

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. TEL. NO. 135. 8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australia Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. Montevideo calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.....		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Sawa Maru T. 12,500	TUES., 1st May, at noon.
CUTTA via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.....	Yokohama Maru T. 12,500	WED., 9th May, at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.....		
SHANGHAI Moji and Kobe.....	Rangoon Maru T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 19th Apr.
	Saga Maru T. 12,500	THURS., 12th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	Yokohama Maru T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th Apr.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Katori Maru T. 8,000	SATUR., 28th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	Yokohama Maru T. 12,500	FRI., 13th Apr. at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Yokohama Maru T. 12,500	Apr. at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$696. (£142).
to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$497.50.
Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.
Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SEAVARIES, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr. | S.S. Arakan 14th May.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Agents. Telephone No. 215, Sub. Tel. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....	Chinhua	30th Mar. at noon.
NEWCHWANG.....	Kansu	31st Mar. at d'light.
TSINGTAO & W'WEL.....	Sigan	31st Mar. at d'light.
PAKHOF & HAIPHONG.....	Kailong	31st Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	1st Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Sunning	3rd Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN.....	Huichow	5th Apr. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	9th Apr. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sikiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 34. Hongkong Mar. 29, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiliwong		in port	31st Mar.	MOJI

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiphong... J. W. Evans... TUES., 3rd April, at 11 a.m.

Haiphong... A. E. Hodgins... SUN., 8th April, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI.....	Choyang	Sat., 31st Mar. at d'light.
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Sat., 31st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN.....	Mausang	Wed., 4th Apr. at noon.
MANILA via Amoy.....	Loongsang	Fri., 6th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobi and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, according to season. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the right tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing on a both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when indicated on offers.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Telephone No. 215.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American Cotton.

With the regular Router report missing since early last week, the latest Liverpool report available is that of the agents of Messrs. Tate, Sons & Co., dated Liverpool, March 19, and received here on March 22, which quotes July 11.54d. and October 11.35d. "Crop news bad; political developments decidedly bullish." Bull operators are bidding up the market in New York, according to a report from the New York agents of the same firm received March 20 and quoting May 18.51 cents, July 18.41 cents, October 17.95 cents. Following this came a rise of over 30 points, according to a later telegram received quoting May 18.86 cents, July 18.75 cents, October 18.28 cents.

American Cotton and the War. New Orleans, February 7.—In some respects, the break with Germany has caused a decided change of sentiment in the cotton market. Be'o e Bernstorff dismissed, rather a bearish sentiment prevailed in some quarters, on the ground that with the new crop coming on, and with a dull "spot" month (February) ahead, prices could not be maintained above the 17-cent level. Now, however, the market has broken to much lower levels and the long interest has been eliminated, those of the trade formerly bearish are now inclined to take a favorable view of the market. If war with Germany should actually come to pass, it is argued that there would be an increased demand for cotton and cotton goods, which would keep the mills running night and day. Then, on the other hand, the view prevails that if this country engages in war, the acreage to be planted in cotton for the coming season will be materially reduced. Owing to the high cost of food-stuffs during war times, the planters and farmers will find it necessary to plant more food crops, and will make cotton more of a surplus crop than would otherwise have been the case. If a large army has to be raised, labour will be taken away from the fields of the South as well as from other sections, this part of the country being no less patriotic than the rest of the country. As showing the spirit that pervades the South in this crisis, it is worth noting that the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, at the request of practically its entire membership, has decided to close the Exchange on Monday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday. This is the first time that Lincoln's Birthday has ever been observed in the South, and is striking evidence of the fact that the country is united as it never was before.

New Steel Enterprise for China. Under the direction of the Government Steel Foundry at Yawata, Kiushu, a steel foundry will shortly be established on a site on the Yangtze Valley not far from the Tayeh iron mine, from which the Government Steel Foundry is obtaining a supply of iron ore in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Japanese and Chinese authorities several years ago, say the "Japan Gazette." Already the Yokohama paper learns, a tract of land covering 750,000 taubo (one taubo is equal to 25 square feet) has been purchased by the Japanese authorities at a point near the Tayeh mine, and the engineering work is now going on there under charge of Dr. Oshima and other experts from Japan. As an inundation occurs on the Yangtze every ten years, measures are being taken to elevate the site by over eight feet. Two furnaces, each capable of turning out 400 tons of iron, will be installed in the new foundry there. The work on the new premises will be completed by the end of 1919, and it is stated that it will be able to produce 8,000 tons of pig iron each year. The annual output of iron ore by the Tayeh mine amounts to 900,000 tons, of which 820,000 tons are supplied to the Government Steel Foundry in Kiushu and the balance to the Hanysing Steel Foundry, near Hankow. Three years hence the output at the Tayeh mine will be increased to 1,500,000 tons, nearly half of which will be supplied to Japan by virtue of the agreement in force. It may be noted in this connection that a private steel foundry, to be established in Kiushu by joint efforts of the Chinese and Japanese, among them Mr. K. Yamaguchi, will also be completed by the end of 1919.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Honskong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 25.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" May 21.
s.s. "ECUADOR" June 20.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2089.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 30th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SATURDAY, 31st MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 1st APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, 1st Floor, Opposite the Bank of China.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET
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and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
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keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35, and
37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 513.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The s.s. CHINA sailed from San Fran-
cisco on March 12, 1917, and is due to
arrive in Hongkong on or about April 10,
1917.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s Steamer ECUADOR
sailed from Manila on Sunday, the 13th
inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong
on Tuesday at noon. It is proposed to
despatch her on Wednesday next, the
28th inst., at noon, for San Francisco via
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 29th March, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown. Storage charges will
be assessed on all cargo remain-
ing undelivered on the 2nd
April, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 3rd April at
10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 17th April, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."

having arrived Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby
informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th
April, at 5 P.M. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will
be examined on 5th April, at
10 A.M. Claims against the
Steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA, P. Is.,

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 25th March, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assess-
ed on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 25th March, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on the 30th March,
1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 13th April, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Hams.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE
ORDERS.

Order No. 20, issued to-day by
Major Wakeman, Commanding
H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail.

On duty from the morning of
Sunday the 1st April to the morn-
ing of Sunday the 8th April,
H.K.V.R.

Next for duty, "A" Company,
H.K.V.R.

Parades.

Monday, 2nd April.—Sergeants
will attend a class of instruction
in bayonet fighting at Soanda
Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill
order. Every Sergeant must attend
this class. Corporals wishing to
attend these classes may do so.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground
at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor
Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill
order. Signalling Section: "A"
and "B" Classes at Volunteer
Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under
Signalling Instructor Lee. Opl. G.
Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 3rd April.—"A"
and "B" Cos. on the road outside
the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m.
Kowloon and Taikoo Sections on

the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m.
Dress: Drill order. Mounted
Section on the Polo Ground at
5.15 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th April.—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground
at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor
Sergeant Oxberry. Dress: Drill
order. Signalling Section: "A"
Class at Volunteer Headquarters
at 6.15 p.m. under Signalling
Instructor Lee. Opl. G. Lloyd.
Dress: Clean fatigue.

Transfer.

No. 73 Pte. G. H. May is trans-
ferred to "D" Coy.

Orderly Room.

The Telephone No. of this
Office is 2140.

Notice.

A match has been arranged to
take place between the H.K.V.R.
and "The Rest" on Saturday
31st inst., at King's Park,
commencing at 2.15 p.m. A
team of twelve will be select-
ed from the following:—2nd.
Lieut. A. M. Thorahill,
Q. M. S. E. W. Dawson,
Q. M. S. J. O. Mackay,
Q. M. S. D. Tolan, Sergeant
G. H. M. Bannerman, Corporal
Lyon, Corporal E. Carmichael, Loc.
Opl. F. Goodman, Ptes. A. Brock,
H. Eason, A. Jenkins, and J.
Simpeon.

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

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Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"COENTOER" 6th April.
"RINDJANI" 20th April.

"These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS
EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried."

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEIGHT	DEPTH OVER BILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	KIND OF TIDE	
				SPRING	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	{ 20' top 10' bottom }	50'	T 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	570'	7 1/2'	12 1/2"	T 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	570'	6 1/2'	12"	T 6"	
Palmer Ship No. 5 Kowloon	540'	6'	12"	T 6"	
Palmer Ship No. 8 Kowloon	520'	6'	12"	T 6"	
TAI-KO-KU-SHUI					
Compass Point Dock	400'	6'	20'	T 6"	
AMOI					
Howe Dock	400'	6'	20'	T 6"	
Howe Dock	400'	6'	20'	T 6"	

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

(Continued from Page 1)

AUSTRALIAN ZINC FOR BRITAIN.

London, March 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, Mr. Hughes states that only the Commonwealth's output of zinc—not all base metals—have been sold to Britain.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Labourites Lukewarm on the War.

London, March 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, Mr. Hughes, in a speech at Castlemain, declared that the Labour camp did not dare openly to declare its disloyalty, but it was openly lukewarm on the war.

Fifty Parliamentary members in Victoria State have unanimously decided to support the National Government.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

"Down With William!"

London, March 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates has issued a Manifesto to the peoples of all countries—particularly to the Germans—denouncing aspirations of conquest by the ruling classes.

The Labour leader, M. Tchekidze, said:—"The Manifesto's watchword is, 'Down with William.' In addressing ourselves to the Germans we have unloosed their grasp on their rifles."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Status of Imperial War Cabinet.

London, March 28.

Mr. A. Rowntree asked: Is the Imperial War Cabinet an executive body or only consultative like the Imperial War Conference?

Mr. Bonar Law replied: The Imperial War Cabinet is both executive and consultative, its functions being regulated by the nature of the subject under discussion.

Mr. P. Morrell: If it is executive what is its relation to the War Cabinet of five; is it superior or subordinate?

Mr. Bonar Law: It is difficult, and not very desirable to define relations which are entirely friendly.

Parliament Prolongation Bill.

London, March 28.

The Parliament Prolongation Bill has been issued and provides for extension up to the 30th September.

Electoral Reform Decided on.

London, March 28.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that soldiers must have a voice in the settlement of post war conditions. He indicated that the Government was not prepared to adopt proportional representation. The Premier paid a warm tribute to the service of women munition makers. He said the Government proposed to leave the question of woman's suffrage to the House and he did not doubt what the vote of the House would be. (Cheers). The Premier hailed the Commission franchise recommendations and appealed to the House to pass them substantially as made.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that in view of strongly expressed opinions in the debate favouring the Electoral Conference's recommendations to the Government he had decided to introduce a Bill giving them effect.

A Unionist amendment limiting electoral reform during the war to the provision of a new Register, and votes for soldiers and sailors was rejected, by 341 votes to 63.

Mr. Lequith's motion was passed unanimously amid loud cheers.

THE WESTERN DRIVE.

Further Gains Reported.

London, March 28.

Reuter's Headquarters correspondent, telegraphing on the afternoon of the 28th, shows that the cavalry continued to play a big part in the advance and to have captured two more villages. Since yesterday we have pushed on roughly three thousand yards on a five-mile front between Longuevaux and Equancourt.

The enemy's destructiveness has frequently been too thorough, he having had to abandon large supplies of stores which he might have got away but for the time spent in cutting down orchards and devastating flower gardens.

Tales of robbery continue to come in. In some cases the Germans make general levies prior to leaving, taking the best, from the poor inhabitants and also all, these certificates.

Cavalry Capture Two Villages.

London, March 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: Our cavalry captured the villages of Villers-au-Foucaux and Saulcourt.

We drove off an attack at Quenoucourt with considerable German losses. We established ourselves at two points on the Dougnies-Lagnoucourt road after a short fight and progressed southward and westward of Croixelles. We met strong resistance and carried out successful raids eastward of Aix-Noulette and northward of Neuville St. Vaast.

Germans Strong Attacks.

London, March 29.

A French communiqué says: Between the Somme and the Oise there has been great reciprocal artillery firing, especially on the Esquigny-Benny front. Our fire dispersed working parties south of St. Quentin. In Champagne, after a violent bombardment west of Maisons de Champagne, the Germans strongly attacked and gained a footing in some of our first line elements. Our fire smashed all attempts on Maisons de Champagne inflicting sanguinary enemy losses. On the left of the Meuse an effective and destructive fire was maintained on enemy organisations on Hill 804 and Mort-

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, March 28.

In the Reichstag, Dr. Baumbach admitted that the harvest had been over-estimated. Pig stocks were insufficient and therefore many more cattle must be slaughtered. An increase in agricultural products was impossible owing to shortage of labour and transport difficulties. He urged all to recognise the seriousness of the situation.

A Socialist declared that the deficiency of the harvest was a million tons.

AUSTRALIAN METALS FOR BRITAIN.

Melbourne, March 28.

Mr. Hughes has sold Australia's output of base metals for ten years to Great Britain.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

New York, March 28.

Messrs. Morgan announce a new French loan of one hundred million dollars in two-year notes convertible to twenty-year bonds, bearing interest at 5 1/2 per centum and issued at 99, against collateral security valued at one hundred and twenty million dollars.

BRITISH SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

London, March 28.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of the past week totalled 2,314 vessels and the sailings 2,433. There were sunk eighteen vessels over 1,000 tons, including the hospital ship Asturias, and seven under 1,000 tons. Thirteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Ten fishing craft were sunk of which nine were sailing vessels.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

London, March 29.

The French Macedonian communiqué says: After violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked the trenches we captured on the 26th at Cervenatena, but our barrage stopped him. Prisoners taken in the recent operations in the Monastir region total 2,104.

DUNKIRK SHELLED BY GERMANS.

London, March 29.

A French communiqué says: German torpedo boats fired sixty shells at Dunkirk at two in the morning of the 28th. There were two victims.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

London, March 29.

A Russian official report says: On the western front German attacks east of Illust and north-west of Postary were repulsed. In a night attack on Boguch, north-east of Krevo, the Germans occupied part of our trenches, but an immediate counter-attack restored the situation. We attacked with gas in the Stokhod River in the region of Borovno.

On the Rumanian front, south of the river Tebarachie, we are fighting for the positions lost on the 23rd. An enemy attack south of the river Ussu, south-east of Moinesti, occupied part of our positions after a desperate fight.

Russian seaplane squadrons raided Berkos, twenty-five miles north-west of Constantinople. They dropped fifty bombs on the aqueduct supplying Constantinople with water. Another squadron bombed Tultcha.

RUSSIA'S NEW REGIME.

Petrograd, March 29.

The Ministers took the oath of office in the Senate, swearing to serve faithfully and justly the people of the Russian State, sacredly guarding its liberty, rights, honour and dignity and refraining from any attempts to restore the old regime. They also swore to take all measures to convolve a Constituent Assembly as soon as possible on the basis of universal, direct, and equal and secret suffrage, to transfer to the Assembly all authority provisionally exercised by the Government and to bow to the people's will expressed in that Assembly regarding the form of government and the fundamental laws of the Russian State.

EXTENSION OF DANGER ZONE.

Amsterdam, March 29.

The British Government has notified the Dutch Government of an extension of the zone declared to be closed from the 1st April.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The Basis of the New Electoral Reform Bill.

A Reuter's telegram elsewhere states that the Government has decided to introduce a Bill embodying the recommendations of the Speaker's Report on decisions of the Conference on Electoral Reform. These recommendations are of a most sweeping character and include a proposal for extending the franchise to women. The Conference was convened by Mr. Lawther on the suggestion of Mr. Asquith, and it was composed of members of both Houses of Parliament representative of the various shades of political opinion. The conclusions of the Conference may be summarised as follows:—

Registration: Qualifying period six months (January 15 and July 15 in each year). Half-yearly revision of register. Registration officers in England and Wales to be Clerks to County Councils and Town Clerks of boroughs. Cost to be charged on the local rates; with half contribution from the State. Appeal from decision of Registration Officer shall lie to the County Council.

Franchise Reform. Every person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who has resided in any premises for the qualifying period, or has occupied for the purpose of his business or profession any premises of a clear yearly value of not less than £10, shall be entitled to be registered as an elector. No change in the law relating to joint occupation of business premises. A franchise so based shall be substituted for all existing franchises.

Qualification shall not be lost by removal to different premises within the same constituency, or from one constituency to another in the same borough or county, including the County of London, or to different premises in any contiguous county or borough. One vote only in one constituency and one additional vote in another constituency in respect of business premises or a University qualification.

University Seats. Oxford and Cambridge to continue to return two members each, with a widened electorate, and in order to secure a proper representation for minorities, each voter to vote for one candidate only. Universities of Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, the

University of Wales to be grouped with London University in a single constituency returning three members on the system of one transferable vote. Four Scottish universities to be grouped returning three members on the same system. Obtaining a degree to be the basis of qualification in all universities.

Redistribution.

M.P.s to be practically the same in number as at present, with a standard unit of 70,000 population. A County or Borough with less than 50,000 population shall cease to have representation, but between 50,000 and 70,000 to continue as at present. A member shall be given for every 70,000 (including municipal boroughs and urban districts not now represented), and for every multiple of 70,000, and an additional member for any remainder not less than 50,000 London (City) to be still represented by two members. Existing boroughs with two members not to be divided.

Minority Rights.

A Parliamentary Borough with a population entitling it to three or more members to be a single constituency, the voting being on the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote. London (excluding the City) shall be treated as a single area, and divided into constituencies returning not less than three nor more than five members.

At any election in a single member constituency where there are more than two candidates the alternative vote shall be applied.

Where a Borough loses its right to separate representation in Parliament it shall be competent for the Boundary Commissioners to combine such Boroughs lying within the County or with any other Borough in the same County having separate representation, instead of merging it in the adjacent county division.

Woman Suffrage.

A majority of the Conference favour some measure of woman suffrage, and should Parliament accept the principle suggested that any woman on the Local Government Register who has attained a specified age (30 and 35 receiving the most favour) and the wife of any man on the same register of the age, they should be entitled to a Parliamentary vote.

Soldiers and Sailors.

All persons of full age who are serving in His Majesty's forces in any area shall be registered and qualified to vote in that area. Any person who has served in the forces can be qualified by one month's residence in the area before January 15 or July 15.

Local Government Votes.

In substitution for all existing franchises of Local Government purposes, every person who for a period of six months immediately preceding January 15 and July 15 in any year has occupied as owner or tenant any land or premises in a Local Government area in England and Wales shall be entitled to be registered and to vote as a Local Government elector in that area. Neither sex nor marriage shall be a disqualification, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be qualified in respect of the same premises.

All elections, it is recommended, shall be held on the one day, the returning officers' charges to be paid by the State on a scale to be fixed by the Treasury.

Every candidate shall deposit £100 with the Returning Officer at the time of his election, and if he does not poll one-eighth of the voters polling, the deposit, instead of being returned to the candidate, shall be forfeited to the Treasury. The maximum scale of expenditure is fixed at 7d. per elector in a county, 5d. per elector in a borough other than one returning three or more members, and 4d. in boroughs of the latter. One free postage is to be allowed to each duly-nominated candidate.

Outside organisations are not to take part in elections unless the expenditure is authorised by the candidate and returned as part of his election expenses.

Provision is recommended for absentee voters away, because of their business at the time of an election, to vote by post. The system is not to extend to Ireland.

ASSISTED EMIGRANT.

Failure to Supply Particulars.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, an emigrant boarding-house keeper was summoned for not supplying the Secretary for Chinese Affairs with the particulars of an assisted emigrant, who was sent to Singapore, as required by the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, of the S.C.A.'s Office, presented.

Evidence was given by the emigrant—previously a coal coolie of Wanchai—who had been redeemed from Singapore. He said that the defendant's boarding-house paid for his lodging whilst at the house, and also his fare on board the ship.

The coolie's father said he did not want his son to go, and did not know he had gone. He had paid \$20 to get him back. Defendant was fined \$25.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Dinner and Smoking Concert Last Night.

A most enjoyable function took place in the Great Hall of the Hongkong University last night, the occasion being the second annual dinner and smoking concert of the University Engineering Society. The chair at the dinner was occupied by Mr. Tay Gan-tin, to which some 120 guests sat down. The menu was most humorously worded under the heading "Indicator Card." The toast of the guests was very happily proposed by the Chairman, and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald responded. Professor T. H. Matthewman, President of the Society, also spoke.

The subsequent concert was greatly enjoyed, the hall being beautifully decorated with flags and lanterns for the occasion. The orchestra of the Shingyo-Mann was in attendance, and those who contributed to the programme were:—Professor J. Day, Lieutenant O'neely, a number of Peking students, and Messrs. William Hall, Luke Yik-yew, A. de Sousa, Wong Boon-lan, Sang Zau-yuen and Woon Chow-foon.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

No Further Improvement.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co. in their Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, 24th March) say:—

No further improvement since last week calls for record, nor any prominent feature in the small general business transacted. With the return of a see-saw motion to exchange, Chinese friends have deserted the share market for the 'gold-rings,' while most foreigners have already invested their loose funds in some of the various War Loans. The Deben-ture market is again quiet, and with this year's 7 per cent. Municipal Loan now issuing at par, it is unlikely that many purchases will be arranged in the Stock Exchange.

Company Meetings, etc.—Anglo-Dutch: The annual meeting is called for 12th prox: the accounts show a credit balance at Profit and Loss of Tls. 188,938.37, out of which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 25 (making 50), to pay a staff bonus of Tls. 10,589 and carry forward Tls. 2,469. Gula Kalumpung: The local Agents are advised that the meeting will take place in London on 28th instant: the balance of Profit is given as £90,887, out of which £10,000 is to be placed to Reserve, a final dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. is to be paid, and £18,804 carried forward. Kapayang: This Company advises its meeting for 3rd prox, when the payment of 1/2 and dividend of 50 per cent. making 40 per cent. for 1916, will be proposed.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Major H. A. Morgan, 18th Infantry, to be Inspecting Officer of the H.K.V.C. and of the H.K.V.R.

Joined.

The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted to Engineer Company:—No. 2082 Spr. K. O. Mukerjee:—No. 2083 Spr. F. T. Marquee.

Leave.

No. 1432 Lieut. Cpl. F. Callen is granted leave for the duration of the war from 26th March, 1917. No. 1346 Pte. W. A. J. Cooper is granted 8 months' leave from 31. 3. 17. No. 1836 Pte. P. A. Reis is granted 21 months' leave from 26. 3. 17.

Transferred.

No. 1518 Pte. W. C. Bond is transferred from Left Section M. G. Co. to Belchers 6th Section dated 30th March, 1917.

Struck Off.

The leave granted to No. 1878 Pte. C. G. Anderson having expired, he is struck off the strength of the Corps from 30th March, 1917.

Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1916.

Every member of the Corps must register himself, and those of his family, if any, who are 15 years old or over, within the next 14 days under the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1916. The necessary forms, which are to be forwarded to the Captain Superintendent of Police when completed, can be obtained from Volunteer Headquarters.

Belchers 6th Section. Detail of duties of Belchers 6th Section for April, 1917, has been posted at Headquarters.

Engineer Company. Detail of Engineer Coy. duties at Freeman from 1st to 15th April, 1917, has been posted at Headquarters.

Parades.

Monday 2nd April:—5.10 p.m. Left, Centre and Right Sections M. G. Co. Scouts Company and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice under unit Commanders and proceed by car to Polo Ground. Dress: Drill Order without rifle and bayonet; 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corporal Edgcombe, Grimes and Edmonds; 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Tuesday 3rd April:—7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section (sub Sections 1 and 4 only) at Belchers Battery; 5.15 p.m. Bayonet Training class at Headquarters, Stricher Bearer Section at Headquarters, and Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; 5.50 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks and Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday 4th April:—5.10 p.m. Adjutant's Parade on Polo Ground. Left, Centre and Right Sections M. G. Co. Scouts Company and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Polo Ground. Dress: Drill Order without rifle and bayonet.

Thursday 5th April:—5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday 6th April:—7.30 a.m. Belchers 6th Section (Sub Sections 3 and 4 only) at Belchers Battery; 5.15 p.m. Bayonet Training class at Headquarters; 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C. S. M. Wiltell, Corporal Grimes and Edgcombe will attend; 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks and Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Detail.

On duty 1st April, Centre Section M. G. Co.; 2nd April, Right Section M. G. Co.; 3rd April, Scouts Company; 4th April, Scouts Company; 5th April, Civil Service Company; 6th April, Centre Section M. G. Co.; 7th April, Right Section M. G. Co.

Ordinary Officers from 1st to 7th April, 1917, Lindell.

Notice.

Sergeants Mess Meeting and meeting of the members of the various sections will be held on the 30th March at 7.30 p.m. at the Drill Hall, 100, Queen's Road, West.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Ind's Seaborne Trade.

The Foreign Sea-Borne trade of British India in the calendar year 1916 shows:—The grand total of imports, re-exports, and exports of merchandise, including the value of wheat and tanned cowhides exported on Government account, during the calendar year 1916, was in round figures \$352 millions, as against \$205 millions in 1915 or an increase of 72 per cent. The value of the imports of foreign merchandise into British India during the year 1916, amounted to \$207 millions as against \$133 millions in 1915; the exports, including the value of wheat and tanned cowhides exported on Government account, amounted to over \$149 millions, as against \$119 millions in 1915; and the re-exports to \$4,658,000, as against \$2,814,000. Imports showed an increase of \$13 millions or 16 per cent; exports of \$30 millions or 26 per cent, and re-exports of \$1,843,600 or 65 per cent. Imports of treasure (private) decreased by over \$1 million to over \$8 millions, and exports by \$2 millions to nearly \$3 millions. Imports of silver on Government account amounted in 1916 to over \$11 millions, as against \$25,000 in 1915. There were no imports of gold on Government account in 1916, as against \$25,000 in 1915. Exports of treasure on Government account amounted in 1916 to over \$1 million, as against \$705,000 in 1915. The total trade in private merchandise and treasure during the past decade is shown below:—

Merchandise (millions)	Bullion & Treasure (millions)	Total (millions)
1907 207	24	231
1908 185	21	206
1909 191	23	214
1910 223	30	253
1911 240	38	278
1912 255	44	309
1913 284	32	316
1914 246	21	267
1915 205	15	220
1916 252	11	263

Notwithstanding the war, the total trade in merchandise in 1916 was greater in value than that in any preceding year, except in 1912 and 1913. The accounts of both imports and exports are greatly affected by higher prices. The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise of the several maritime provinces are stated below:—

Imports	1915	1916
£ (thousands)	£ (thousands)	
Bengal 33,842	37,972	
Bihar & Orissa ..	..	
Bombay 28,368	34,571	
Sind 7,795	8,562	
Madras 7,368	8,555	
Burma 6,589	7,773	
Total 83,262	97,423	
Exports, including re-exports ..	..	
1915	1916	
£ (thousands)	£ (thousands)	
Bengal 56,388	64,178	
Bihar and Orissa 14	..	
Bombay 28,460	44,177	
Sind 12,085	14,393	
Madras 15,487	18,622	
Burma 9,371	12,977	

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Burma 9,371	12,977	

121,783 (a) 154,348 (b)
Of the total increase of \$131 millions under imports, Bengal accounted for over \$4 millions, Bombay over \$6 millions, Madras and Burma over \$1 million each, and Sind \$767,000. The percentage increase was in the case of Bombay 22, Burma 11, Madras 16, Bengal 13, and Sind 10. Under exports, Bengal showed an increase of \$71 millions, Bombay of nearly \$15 millions, Madras \$3-2-3 millions, Sind \$2-1-3 millions, and Madras over \$2 millions. The percentage increase in the case of Bombay was 55, Madras 38, Sind 10, and Bengal nearly 14. It will be seen that in the calendar year just ended, the value of imports increased in the case of all provinces. This was due largely to increases in the imports of cotton piecegoods, paper, motor cars and cycles, woollen piecegoods, and cotton hosiery. The value of exports also increased in all provinces especially in the case of Bombay (mainly owing to larger exports of r-w cotton and cotton piecegoods), of Madras (mainly owing to jute bags and cloth), and of Bengal (mainly owing to jute bags and cloth). (c) Includes \$4,590,637.

being the value of wheat exported on Government account. (b) Includes \$1,578,974, being the value of wheat and tanned cowhides exported, on Government account.

The S.S. Hainchi. The China Merchants' s.s. Hainchi is reported to have broken her tail shaft and dropped the propeller about two hours after leaving Taku Bar bound for Shanghai on March 13. She was sighted by the company's s.s. Anping which was making her first journey to Tientsin after being released from the Ningpo run, and towed back to Tangku. The same steamer towed her down to Shanghai at an average speed of 9 knots arriving here on March 20. By the morning of the 22nd the vessel had been decked, a new shaft and propeller fitted, and she was on her leading berth taking in cargo for Foochow.

Conditions in Kobe Harbour. As the result of the additional landing accommodation and sheds provided at Kobe harbour, the congestion of goods, ashore and afloat, appears to be gradually decreasing. According to the calculation of the Kobe Customs authorities, the total amount of goods in Kobe harbour, ashore and afloat, awaiting delivery at the end of February was 161,183 tons, which showed a decrease of 17,689 tons as compared with the amount on the 15th of that month. The amount of goods landed during February totalled 166,380 tons; 205,513 tons of goods were passed through the Customs during the month, and nearly 400 lighters loaded with cargo in the harbour were discharged during the same period.

N.Y.K.'s New Scheme. The Tokyo Kokumin recently reported that the management of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplates increasing the fleet of the company from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons within the next ten years. According to a director of the Company, the present fleet will be increased by 300,000 tons during the next several years, and later by 200,000 tons. The greater portion of the profits obtained during the war will be used for the expansion of the fleet. It may be noted in this connection, that a few days ago the company sent in an application to the Department of Communications, for permission to raise its freight rates on the European service. The old and new rates on the service are as follows:—

	Old rate	New rate
Shillings	shillings	shillings
Toys ..	80 6	110
Timber ..	57 0	110
Beans ..	65 0	135
Flour and the like ..	66 0	105
Miscellaneous ..	80 0	110

Cunard Ships Building in Seattle. Some colour is lent to the recent report that the Cunard Line is intending to operate in the Pacific by the following report from Seattle dated February 17:—"The famous Cunard Line placed an order with the Seattle Construction & Drydock Co. to-day for six 7,500 ton modern steel freighters, delivery of all six to be made between April and September of 1918. Announcement of the awarding of the contract was made by President Wiley of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Co. It is a \$8,000,000 contract for an average cost of one million for each vessel. The six are to be of the same general dimensions—398ft. long, 53ft. beam, 29ft. 3in. depth of hold, 2,500 horsepower and each vessel equipped with three Scotch fire boilers and reciprocating engines. President Wiley stated that he was not advised as to what particular service the Cunard Line desired the vessels. The placing of this order, constituting one of the largest marine construction contracts ever let on the Pacific coast, brings the total value of ships now building and contracted to be constructed in Seattle shipyards up to about \$4,500,000. The Seattle Construction and Drydock Co. has contracts already signed up sufficient to keep the plant running full time for several years."

A Grievance Removed. A cause of great dissatisfaction has been removed by the decision of the China Navigation Company to pay full salaries to masters in the up-river steamers of the Yangtze service. Hitherto these masters were known as "chief officers-in-charge" and were paid at a rate between that of chief officer and master, calling forth constant protests from senior chief officers on the outside ships. The last of these masters has now been placed on full pay according to his seniority in the company. It has also been decided to station a "relieving" master on one of the vessels who will act as chief officer but be prepared to take command of any of the ships, on full master's salary, should one of the regular captains be incapacitated from sickness.

China Coast Gazette. Mr J. J. Jensen, from reserve, has gone second officer, Chinkiang. Mr J. M. O'Leary, chief officer, Eschschew, has gone chief officer, Eschschew. Mr W. Tineco, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Eschschew. Mr J. T. Cronchen, chief officer, Kiangsiang, has gone chief officer, Kiangsiang. Mr G. McAdam, chief officer, Ichang, has gone chief officer, Kiangsiang. Mr W. E. Earle has been appointed second officer, Hanyang. Mr P. H. Watson, chief officer, Hanyang, is on reserve. Mr J. Thomas, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Shansi. Mr R. McDuff, second officer, Chengtu, has gone second officer, Ichang. Mr T. A. Lupton, second officer, Chienan, is on reserve. Mr E. D. Blackburn, supernumerary chief officer, Chienan, has gone chief officer, Kaitong. Mr J. R. Shearer, chief officer, Ichang, has gone chief officer, Ichang. Mr W. J. Andrews, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Yenchow. Mr J. Daley, from reserve, has gone second officer, Chienan. Mr H. Appleton, second officer, Sungkiang, has gone second officer, Taming. Mr W. Martinson, second officer, Tungwo, has gone acting chief officer, same ship. Mr T. S. Vernon, chief officer, Tungwo, is on leave. Mr W. A. Dean, from reserve, has gone second officer, Tungwo. Mr H. O. Atkinson, second officer, Suiwo, has gone acting chief officer, same ship. Mr R. McLean, chief officer, Suiwo, is on reserve. Mr M. O. Martinson has been appointed second officer, Suiwo. Mr J. Hardon, second officer, Choyssan, has gone second officer, Kwongang. Mr A. Walker has been appointed second officer, Fooching. Mr D. A. Smith, second officer, Fooching, has gone second officer, Yusanang. Mr N. Colquhoun, third officer, Laisang, has gone second officer, same ship. Mr J. Wilson, chief officer, Hoi-ming, has resigned. Mr H. Croad, chief officer, Berwindvale, has resigned. Mr F. J. Howlett, second officer, Berwindvale has resigned. Mr A. Sutton, third officer, Berwindvale, has resigned. Mr A. C. Wylie, third officer, Haitan, is on reserve. Mr A. Gillen has been appointed second officer, Jehanger. —Shipping and Engineering.

Removal of German Ships from Shanghai. The last of the German ships, the riverboats Meidach and Meilee, moored in the upper section of the Harbour, were towed away to berths at the Arsenal on March 20. Shortly after 9 a.m. two tugs of the Shanghai Tag and Lighter Co. went alongside the vessels where they have been swinging abreast at the N. D. L. Buoy and towed away the Meidach, one tug passing ahead and the other lashed alongside. Shortly after they returned for the other vessel and towed her away, neither ship having steam on her boilers. Their removal is a great relief to masters of vessels having to go to the Pootung, Watung or China Merchants wharves as it leaves a much clearer fairway. Dead light as they were, with so much upper structure, they were apt to swing across the channel with the slightest cross wind, greatly impeding navigation. It has been ascertained that traps were laid by the Hans to injure the vessels and man: those attempting to move them by placing bombs in the cylinders which would explode should a y attempt be made to move the engines and by doctoring the boilers and steampipes in such a manner as would cause them to collapse when steam was being raised. It is hardly credible, however, that the Hans could have expected any engineer to attempt to do either before thoroughly overhauling engines and boilers, particularly after the vessels had lain for two-and-a-half years without being moved. Nevertheless, no fewer than nine bombs were found distributed on the Deike Rickmers, the Albenga and the Sikiang. These instruments were sufficient to destroy the machinery of the engines, rooms and seriously injure the crew and might even have sunk the vessels in the fairway. On March 13 it was expected that the mandate declaring the rupture of relations between China and Germany would be issued on the following day. It was known that the German boats would be taken over by the Chinese Government, and the Germans believed that the seizure would be subsequent to the promulgation of the mandate. The Chinese officials anticipated matters a little and on the morning of the 14th, some hours before the mandate would be issued, acting on wireless instructions received the previous evening, they placed guards on board the enemy ships and ordered the crews ashore, without having an opportunity to carry out their dastardly plans. Obviously, seeing the game was up they went quietly and there was cause for congratulation that matters had passed off without incident. On the officer in charge of the boarding party on the Deike Rickmers ordering a search of the engine-room four bombs were found in the cylinders of the engines which were at once removed and thrown overboard. These bombs were cylindrical in shape, about five inches in diameter and from six to seven inches long. They were fitted with 15 minute electric fuses and a battery was attached, but the machine had not been set going. Searches carried out on the Albenga and the Sikiang led to the discovery of five more bombs—three in the engine-room of the Sikiang and two under the amidships boiler of the Albenga. It was also found that the Germans had closed the bottoms of the boiler water gauges and had poured a little water in. The boilers had been emptied and the bottoms plugged. The copper unions of steam pipes had been removed and dummy joints put in their stead. The Germans had also removed the pins from the steering chains.—Shipping and Engineering.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Abdoola C. from Rangoon.
Ahjook 152 Queen's Road W. from Calcutta.
Craddock Antilochus, from Shanghai.
Ean Company, from Chefoo.
Empson Hongkong Hotel, from Christchurch.
Federico, from Panama.
Horrobin Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kimechoing, from Saigon.
Kyepong c/o Kengwhong, from Penang.
Linsieping Gohonwoochan, from Shanghai.
Livingston Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Logan Broker, from Manila.
Somthay, from Semarang.
Takuichi Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 22, 1917.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Kimloo, from Kobe.
Tmz Changkulai Luhanching S/S Ichang, from Shanghai.
Kwangkongyan, Wilton Street, from Shanghai.
Hoongon Steamship Company, Moji.
A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, March 23, 1917.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of faintly dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	n. 370
North Chinas	n. 150
Unions	n. 285
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 235
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. 155
H.K. Fires	b. x. d. 330
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. 392
Steamboats	n. 1814
Indos (Def.)	n. 137
Indos (Pref.)	n. 114
Shells	n. 103
Ferries	n. 58

REFINERIES.

Sugars	b. 125
Malabons	b. 2914

MINING.

Kailans	n. 36
Langkats	n. 20
Raubis	n. 215
Tronohs	n. 276
Urals	n. 28

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves	b. 480
Kowloon Docks	b. 120
Shai Docks	b. 87

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	n. 93
H. K. Hotels	n. 102
Land Invest.	b. 94
Hiphreys Est.	b. 535
Kloon Lands	n. 33
Shai Lands	n. 80
West points	b. 70

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	n. 1474
Kung Yiks	n. 13
Shai Cottons	n. 117
Yangtzepeos	b. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	b. 8
China Light & P. b.	175
Providents	s. 8.10
Dairy Farms	b. 22
Green Islands	b. x. d. 8.15
H. K. Electric	b. 484
H. K. Ice Co.	n. x. d. 181
Ropes	n. 29
Steel Foundries	n. 10
Trams, Low Level	b. 7.10
Trams, Peak, old n.	9.83
Trams, Peak, new n.	1
Laundries	n. 51
U. Waterboats	sa. 164
Watsons	n. 64
Wm. Powells	n. 8
Morning Posts	n. 29

CORRECTED TO MON FRIDAY MARCH 30, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/4 1/2
Demand	2/4 3/16
30 d/s	2/4 1/2
60 d/s	2/4 1/2
4 m/s	2/4 7/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	99 3/4
T/T Japan	109
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	55 1/2
co & New York	55 1/2
T/T Java	137 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	325 1/4
Demand, Paris	326

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/4 15/16
4 m/s. D/E	2/5 1/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 3/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 3/16
30 d/s. San Francisco	57
isco & New York	57
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	337 1/2
6 m/s. France	342 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	55 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	111 1/4
Demand, Singapore	99 3/4
On Haiphong	8 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	24 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	53 1/2
Sovereign	84 1/2 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	(8.3)
Bar Silver, per oz.	35.15/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese	20 cts. places 8 1/2 d/s.
Chinese	10 " " 8 1/2 d/s.
Hongkong 20 cts. places	par.
Hongkong 10 " "	par.

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INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

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For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M. to 12:00 M.
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NIGHT CARS.

8:00 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9:30 to 11:00 P.M. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M. to 12:00 M.
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SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

* Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Company order representing Bank Notes.

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Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods retained on Stock.

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